NEW YORK HERALD.

PROPRIETOR ANT , EDITOR PHOT H. W. CORNER OF F. SLTON AND MASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD 1: THE WEEKLY HERALD A cours Salardon, at 6% comes per copy of the burgoon Edition to per manual, to amply art of Grey at States, and to be any part of the Commission to take to make the postage.

AMEST MENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THE ATRE BOWERY JONATHAN BRADFORD

BROADWA" / THEATRE Broadway Inne Lion-Our NIBLOR Broadway LA FETE CHAMPETRE-GRAND

WATIC MAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Nick OF PHE

AND AICAN MUSEUM Afternoon and Svenius DIREF M ADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN-

MRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway - ETHIOPIAN WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Bread-

BUCKLEY'S OFERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

GEORAMA, 306 Broadwa .- PANGRAMA OF THE MIS-

New York Saturday, July 16, 1853.

Malls for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The United States mail steamship Hermann, Captain Riggius, will leave this port to-day, at 12 o'clock, for Southampton and Bromen Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

he NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following

Lavarroot-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradice street. -Edward Sandford & Co., Corabill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine st

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THE WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine clock this merning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

The News.

We refer our readers to the very interesting account elsewhere published of the Presidents movements yesterday, including a full report of the proseedings at the banquet given by the Crystal Palace Committee, at Niblo's Saloon, in honor of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The tables were provided in excellent style by the Mesers. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel. The description of the scene, and the report, will speak for themselves, without com-

At a quarter past eleven o'clock last night the Young Men's Democratic Union Club serenaded the President, at the Astor House, after which they were

received at his rooms. The manner in which the State Senate has cut down the appropriations in the Supply bill will be apt to astonish many persons interested. It is a matter of regret, however, that in their zeal for retrenchment and reform, our Senators have erased the sums set down for some charitable purposes in this and other cities, which were really worthy, and should have met with encouragement. During the afternoon session the Niagara Ship Canal bill was a der discussion, and it was believed would pass in the evening.

It is gratifying to learn that the Assembly yes terday found time to take up the bill reported several weeks ago, for the prevention of railroad accid ats, the passage of which in its original shape for fear that any attempt at amendment would im pair its provisions, has been so anxiously desired by nearly every inhabitant of the State. Unfor tanately, several gentlemen were desirous of making al erations, and consequently the day was spent in debating the various propositions. When next the measure comes before the House, it is hoped that its real friends, who are believed to be greatly in the ascendancy, will urge immediate action.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, who recently proceeded to Nova Scotia for the purpose, as was unced, of conferring with Admiral Seymour and others upon the subject of the fisheries, left Halifax het Wednesday on his return to Washington. He took passage in the war steamer Media, bound to

A despatch from Washington announces the parture of Com. Saubrick for Portsmouth, N. H. where he will assume command of the squadron ordered out for the protection of the down-east ish ermen. A pretty independent North Carolinian, who declined a clerkship worth nine hundred dollars in the Land Office, but accepted one yielding twelve hundred in the Treasury, has been removed.

By reference to the interesting letter from our Nicaragua correspondent, it will be seen that the hitherto bustling and independent little city of San Juan is likely to fall back into utter insignificance. Within the last six months, owing to the jealousies existing against foreigners by the natives, much of the capital, enterprise and intelligence, which built up the place, has been withdrawn. The difficulties with the Transit Company still remain unsettled.

Dates from Port au Prince to the 1st inst. state that the country was quiet, and business very dull. with larger importations of American produce than ever known. Fish, pork, flour and butter, did not pay expenses. Coffee and logwood were scarceformer sold at \$150, Haytien currency, per one hundred pounds, and the latter at \$80 per thousand

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 10th ult. inform us that the country was still in a very unsettled condition, owing to political excitement. The last ac counts received from Buenos Ayres represent the continuation of the blockade.

Five persons were crushed beneath a falling wal at Charleston, S. C., last Tuesday. One was taken out dead and another mortally injured. The others escaped with but slight injury.

Themas O'Neil, Secretary of State for Maryland, has resigned his office.

We elsewhere publish a graphic description of the trotting contest between Tacony and Flora Temple. over the Union Course, last Thursday. The extrardinary and closely matched speed of the two andn wis -- they made the best time on record-will cause exciting account to be, not only read, but care folly preserved, by every sportsman throughout the

Be sides much other instructive and entertaining inforn tation, to day's inside pages contain a lengthy commit unication, addressed to Lord Brougham and Vaux, 1 clative to the Emancipado System and Slave Trade in Cuba; Late News from Havana and Texas: Letters fr om Nicaragua, Boston, Illinois, and Monticello, N. Y.; Scenes on Lake Champlain, by a Steam bout Travel'ler; Letter from Col. Sloo, concerning the Tehuantepec Route; Details of the Riot at Milway. kee; Commercial, Political and Miscellaneous Affairs; Advertisements, &c.

WHEN ARE THE MINISTERS GOING ABROAD Our lately appointed Charge d'Affaires to Stor kholm, Mr. Bedinger, of Virginia is in town. By the way, what is the reason our ministers do not go about their business Their ap pointments were made a long time ago, compa ratively, and if there was any neces sity for turn ing out the old incumbents the same reason ura es their successors to repair to their posts without delay. When is Mr. Auguste Belmont to leave? We believe; up to the present time, not a single foreign mi lister of President Pierce's appointment has left the country.
What time do their salaries date from?

The Opening of our Crystal Patace-Pros-

inauguration of the New York Crystal Palace has settled the question of the success of this popular enterprise to the satisfaction of all parties, from the most sanguine to the most skeptical. It is a great " fixed fact." It will, from all present appearances, be successful in the highest degree, and in the most comprehensive sense of that all-sufficient word of infinite significancy-success. It will be successful in its beneficent results as the great industrial congress of all the civilized nations of the earth successful in convincing the people of Europe and of America that they have much yet to learn of each other-successful in vindicating before the disciplined skill and genius of the Old World the indomitable energy, ingenuity, and enterprise of the New-successful as a World's Fair, as a national exhibition, as a local attraction, and as a private speculation. In each and all of these particulars we anticipate the most flattering success in the crowning results of our New York Crystal Palace.

It would be a work of supererogation to recapitulate the various obstacles and embarrassments which delayed the formal opening of the building from the originally appointed genial month of May to the sultry middle of July; and it were also idle to suggest now any modifications in the fulfilment of this bold concep. tion which would have given it more of the prestige of nationality and universality than is attached to its organization. Unquestionably, the co-operation of Congress, and the co-operation of the several States in their sovereign capacity, in getting up this exhibition, would have added incalculably to its grandeur and its success; but all this would have required time. and in the interval this Augustan era of a general peace might have been interrupted by the diretal necessities of war. In seizing, therefore, upon a time so auspicious as the present it is probable that more has been gained than all which may have been lost in dispensing with those more formal preparations we have indicated. What is accomplished and secured is sufficient for the largest expectations of the managers and the American public-it is the substantial nucleus of a world's collection, which will doubtless result in filling the Palace to its utmost capacity with the choicest specimens of art and skill ere yet the supplies are suspended.

At this starting point, therefore, a few passing observations in reference to the management of this exhibition may not be altogether unprofitable. We noticed on the day of the inauguration, that though the Palace was opened the mass of the exhibition was still closed. The Italian department, with its beautiful statuary and paintings, and exquisite mosaics in wood, was perhaps the only section of the establishment which appeared to be in any degree completed. if we except the arrangement of those fine bronzes, japanned ware, and pictures, from Holland; and that sublime group of statuary, from Denmark, of our Saviour and his disciples. Elsewhere, hither and thither, a hasty display for the occasion of porcelain or stationery, or cutlery, or miscellaneous articles, made up the sum total of the visible effects of the institution. But the vast collection, dispersed all over the building, of huge and heavy boxes, very satisfactorily indicated that already were the materials at hand for a large, diversified and brilliant exhibition. In addition to this, many boxes, bales and packages, are still in transitu, or lying in the custom house, as, for instance, the Gobelin tapestries and the Sevres china contributed by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, which are still under the care o Collector Bronson. These facts, and the remark able popularity of this substantial public enter tainment, we have no doubt will attract a large accession of desirable foreign and domestic contributors, who have thus far been awaiting the success of the experiment.

Having, then every reasonable ground of belief that there will be no necessity of admiting any commonplace trash to fill up the available space of the Palace, it is to be hoped that all such trash will be carefully excluded. As we understand it the design is that the articles contributed shall be the finest specimens of their kind which the contributor has ever produced; and we presume this design will be rigidly carried out, with the encouraging prospect before the company of an abundance of superior articles on hand and yet to come. Another thing should not be overlooked-the possibility of exhibitors trading upon borrowed capital. Suppose for example, that a fashionable and enterprising Broadway barber should get up a magnificent fancy pavilion full of Parisian pertumery, and festooned with Parisian artificial flowers-composed, in fact, to a great extent, if not entirely, of articles of French manufacture, from top to bottom-we should say the United States quarter was not the quarter for him. He should be turned over to the French department, and there his fanciful temple should stand. Again, if another enterprising dealer in fancy goods, purporting to be American, but which have been brought over from Paris, should get up a splendid and costly case for the exhibition of his choicest specimens of these Parisian articles, we should say that that case belongs to the quartier Française and not to the department of the United States.

To be still more explicit-let us suppose that there is here in New York a house of high standing, extensively engaged in the importation of white French china, which is gilded and decorated by artists employed in this city. We are satisfied that that house would indignantly scout the idea of entering their goods as American articles, further than their gilding and decorations, though there may be others of various countries who would not be quite so panetilions. In a word the true policy of this exhibit tion is, first to draw as distinct a line as possible between European manufactures and American; and, secondly, between the manuscrares of different toreign countries. Otherwise it will be impossible to arrive at any satisfactory judgment with regard to the extent of our dependence or independence of European machinery, skill, labor, and raw materials, or with relation to the dependence of foreign nations upon us and up. on each other. We may call that American silk which is imported from France in the eccoons and spun into thread or woven into slik goods in New Jersey, just as we call the cotton goods of Manchester English though the raw materlal is supplied from the United States. But in all doubtful cases it is clearly the true policy of the managers of this exhibition to discriminate between articles entirely the products of any single country, and other articles, the raw or partly manufactured materials of which are due to another or several other countries.

For example-here is a straw hat entirely French; here is another, made in New York, of French braid; and here is still another, braided and put together in New York, the straw alone acres are covered with straw in the United States of which very little if any is ever braided into bats o', all. New. it would be very interesting to designate t the spectator these various classes of straw hats; and if there is still another hat made from American straw, and braided and put together by American labor let it thus be de ignated from the rest. We shall thereby be enabled to see in what we are deficient in the fabrication of straw hats. And so with regard to a thousand other articles. We are quite confident that American skill and ingenuity have arrived at that point where they may safely veature to stand alone. At all events, we are in a position fairly to compare the results of American art and industry with the skill and labor of

The citizens of New York city have just occasion to feel interested and gratified at the prospect of a highly successful issue to this exhibition. There is no Paris within a few hours travel as there was to the foreign visiters of the London establishment. It was Paris that really resped the harvest of the Palace of Hyde Park. Visiters saw it, and went over to Paris to amuse themselves and to do their shopping. But the pilgrims to this crystal temple will make our city the London and the Paris of their pilgrimage. Hence, in a local view, our whole population are doubtless anxious, in a corresponding degree, for the fullest success of this enterprise, because all classes will share in the substantial profits of the venture as a speculation. And this practical Yankee view of the subject can only be construed into a fair busi. ness operation, which renders a full equivalent for value received.

We recur. however, to a broader view of this World's Exposition. It is the first occasion of a direct comparison on this side the Atlantic between the achievements of foreign and American skill and industry. The advantages of easy and convenient transportation are with us; the disadvantages are all with our transatlantic exhibitors. Under these disadvantages their contributions could not be expected to be so large as at the London exposition under the most favorable circumstances. But still, though the quantity and variety of foreign contributions may be less, we presume the quality of what are brought will be fully equal, and in some instances superior to the illustrations of Hyde Park. It should, therefore, be made a matter of national and State pride on the part of the American people, to put "their best foot foremost" at this exhibition from every section of the Union, in behalf of American skill, taste, ingenuity and labor, in the arts and sciences because, through a private understanding it has been duly solemnized as a national affair The credit of the whole country is thus involved in the results of the enterprise; and, contemplating it in this light, we are disposed to merge all secondary objections in the patriotic desire that the exhibition shall be equal, at least, to the substantial superiority of this country over all other countries on the face of the earth. Let the managers persevere in securing the largest available stock of foreign articles and let our own people do justice to themselves. The results will then be worthy the common cause, worthy this country, and worthy of the age in which we live.

Reception of the President-Presidential Re, ceptions.

The last few days will have taught Mr. Pierce if he did not know it before, that the toils of office are among the lightest of the duties which devolve upon the chief magistrate of a republic. High station in every country involves heavy penalties, and is dearly purchased; but in none does the old French proverb-neblesse oblige-receive so practical an illustration as in ours. Human nature faints beneath the weight of the burden. Rest is a stranger to the man high in office. To be worried from morning's dawn till midnight's gloom by hungry office seekers, to meet on every sid the scowl of those whose thirst for prey cannot be satiated, to turn in despair from a secretary in a pique to a counsellor in high dudgeon, and to seek in vain either the solace of sympathy or the quiet of solitude -such is the lot of a President at Washington. He is invited to a celebration in a distant city. Duty forbids him to decline. He departs in hot haste, and has scarcely travelled an hour when a noisy crowd imperiously demand to see him. He yields to their wish, and a stump speaker levels at his head an oration an hour long, to which he must listen attentively and on his legs. He must then reply. Fatigue preoccupation official care domestic affliction are no excuses. Speak he must on the spur of the moment, and in barmony with the opinions of his motley audience. comes the severest task of all. His hand must be shaken by every one. A relief of a few minutes then follows. Another city is reached, and the whole performance from the stump speech to the wrist-wrenching operation, is repeated. And so on to the end of the journey. Who shall say it is out of place? Are not Presidents the property of the people-fiesh, blood and muscle? What were they elected for but to be dragged out before crowds, and talked at, and shouted to, and shaken to pieces?

A melancholy sight it was, in, truth, to see Mr. Pierce, bowed down by fatigue, dragged through the crowd, on Thursday, and thrust helpiessly on the platform prepared for his reception! A sad spectacle to behold him on his return, standing in his carriage, hare-headed. and forced to respond to every shout! Many a bystander, educated as most men are, in the hope that they may one day be called to preside over the destinies of this republic, fondled his own obscurity as he watched the torture to which Presidents are beirs. Many an ardent politician fell into a brown study as he weighed the worth of gratified ambition against the visible drawbacks of eninence.

And well be might. For severe as the toils of the last few days may have been to the President, their occurrence is a matter of congratulation to the people. All the incidents of Presidential receptions which excite the surprise of foreigners are evidences of the sincerity of our republicanism. The man is sacrificed to the eystem. We never suffer a fellow-cisizen, whatever be his rank, to raise himself so far above us that we may not crowd around bim, and address him, and shake his hand as we please-We hold it to be wise and prudent to keep up a familiar intercourse between the chief magistrate and the people who elected him. The feelings, bodily and mental, of the former may suffer; but he knew its cost when he assumed the office, and has no one to blame but himself. Before his nomination and election General Pierce was far less known in the coun try than hundreds of senators who have never reached to the first post of honor; he arrived in

being imported from Europe, while millions of New York, stayed here and left it as and how he pleased, no one caring to inquire a word about his movements. When his term of office shall have expired he will again travel to and fro with as little estentation and as little stir as his predecessors. Mr. Tyler, who, a few days after his descent from the Presidential chair happening to be in Virginia, was a few minutes too late for some steamboat, and was left behind with as little reluctance as if he had been a pedlar or a hod-carrier. But for the present he is our servant, the first servant of the people and we insist on dealing with him as our republican pride may suggest.

Visits of European monarchs to provincial cities within their dominions are marked by an unusual display of monarchical tyranny. Crowds are suffered to assemble and allowed to cheer, but their movements, their voices and even their costume, are the object of special and oppressive regulations. The presence of their sovereign is the signal tor a diminution of the comparatively small share of personal freedom which they usually enjoy. Here, on the contrary, such events illustrate the anbounded liberty of the American citizen. He ordains the ceremonial, and obeys no other laws but those he has made. He bows to no etiquette but that which the good taste of his own community enjoins. He abandons his ordinary vecations for the holiday; but in doing so he does not, as foreigners do, exchange one servitude for another still more arbitrary and unpleasant.

Presidential tours are suggestive of yet an other reflection. Whatever be their politics, whatever popularity their administration may enjoy, Presidents of the United States are invariably received with éclat. and cordially welcomed to the various cities of the republic. Their political course may have roused a host of enemies. Their party may be in bad odor, and their administration in disgrace. The press may have marked them as targets for incessant attack. Notwithstanding all this, the very men who are the most implacable in their political animosity will gladly join in a ceremony to do them honor when they leave the seat of government. Cavillers will be silenced. and men of all factions will forget their rancor to cheer the President. Nor is there any anomaly in the practice. Military and civil displays on the occasion of a Presidential reception are not due to the popularity of the man but to the respect paid to the office. They are meant to testify to the veneration which citizens are always ready to evince towards the post of chief magistrate of the republic, whatever opinion they may hold of its temporary incumbent. It has happened more than once that a President has been cordially welcomed by the inhabitants of a city where he was personally unpopular; and though no one can suppose this to have been the case with regard to our present distinguished guest, there were certainly as many whigs as democrats in crowds which cheered him through the city on Thursday. Some portion of their applause may have been due to the talents and virtues of the man, but by far the greater portion was a mere testimony of the respect felt by all classes for the exalted station which he fills.

OUR CONSUL TO LONDON .- Our reporter yesterday, in alluding to Mr. George N. Sanders. inadvertently spoke of him as " U. S. Consul at London." Although Mr. Sanders' name has been frequently mentioned in connection with that position, we believe he has not yet received his commission. We trust, however. that he will do so ere long, for men of his energy and business qualifications are needed in our consular service. An impression appears to prevail that Mr. Sanders is a wild sort of genius ; but to those who know him it need not be said that this is not a proper estimate of his character. He is a shrewd business man, possessing eminently the go-a-headativeness of the American, and is, withal, a gentleman who ld meet his countrymen abr and without that churlishness which has become a reproach to some of our officials in foreign parts." We will announce his appointment with satisfaction. What says the

Talk on Change.
Cotton sold to the extent of about 800 bales, closing ceavy, the decline rince the Arabia's news being, on many descriptions equal to one eighth of a cent per lb Bread-tuffs continued firm. Common to fair State brands old at \$5 a \$5 t6, and fancy do at \$5 12 a \$5 15 Western white wheat sold at \$1 29; Canadian do. sold in ots at from \$1 25 a \$1 27. There was rather more doing in sugars, pretty much at old figures. Private letters re ceived from Tarragens and Valencia, Spain, confirms the occupt of the part al destruction of the raisin grape vines by disease, consequently, raisins sold largely yes-

ercay, and closed at better prices.

It was stated that the first cargo of Russian hemp varns, &c , of the season, had arrived from Constady be parcs were held at 10% cents. Two cargies of Manila bemp had also arrived, consisting of about 5,000 or 6,600 bales; 1,000 of which bad been sold to arrive and 1,000 taken by the manufacturers, while the remain

der was to go into store. Much regret was expressed at the result of the vote in the Legislature on the legal interest of money. A very ressonable law had been reported on the subject, which proposed to declare all interest agreed upon above the legal rates to be forfeited. It was defeated in the Senate n a tie vote, and a motion to reconsider it was laid upon

There were few intelligent business men who did not view the present usury law as injurious to trade, and a humbug, because, in the daily negotiations of this city, it was evaded, and therefore stood a dead letter on the statue book, a indusment of antiquated rubbish Bargains about money should be left as free as bargains about everything else. The least the Legislature could have done would have been to have followed the example of several other States, and passed an act tog the excess of interest above the legal rate.

All idea of cutting a street through the Park was ut terly condemned. The Legiclative privilege granted to the Mayor to allow portions of the Park to be used for berticultural purposes was thought in re reasonable. sould be better to take rections of the public parks for kitches gardens, rather than to have them cut up with cirty streets.

President and suite were so parce led out as to prevent his visiting the Exchange yesterday, at 3 P M., or during high 'Charge, where many merchants had hope I to have

MATERIONIAL ANNOUNCEMENT CONTRADICTED - We were made to announce, a few days since the marriage of the accomplished actress. Miss Julia Pelby. We are now informed, however, that the insertion of it, by whomsoever it was procured, was a faire and malicious hear, and we are authorized to state that Miss Julia has not yet contracted the rorente bonds of Hymen.

BAHROAD ACCIDENT - At haif past eight o'clock last evening the half-past four o'clock train from Philadel phia met with an accident, about one hundred yards this ice of the Passaic briege, by which the locomorive, tender, and one bargage car, were thrown off from the track, and the track moved one foo! and a half from its place. It was caused by the switch being wrong. No one was injured. Had not the train been at slow speed the cars would have gone down a twenty foot bank into the sult meadows. The passengers in the later trains were transferred at that spot and proceeded onward with

The Governor of Rhode Island has tsened a ption are conceing the result of the vote on the of holding a cutvention for revising the constitution were 4 570, when the votes in favor of a convention were 4 570, when the range of the constitution of

"Roberto," with such a cast as was advertised for last vening, would hav been alone a sufficient attraction to fill Castle Garden; but when the charms of the opera were reinforced by the prospect of seeing the Precident, everybody determined to go. Some five thousand persons, or thereabouts, found their way in-side and not less than a couple of hundred gentlemen were content with a stander in the wings. One hundred and sixty seats in the centre of the gallery had been reserved for the Crystal Palace dinner party. A small instalment of our distinguished guests, including Lady Ellesmere, her daughters, and Lady Lyell, were present at the b ginning of the performance; the others were expected to arrive about sine.

The first act want off well. Thanks to Max Maretzek, the pler did choruses " Versiamo a tazza pirna" and " Non v'e pietade" were sur g with spirit and ensemble Rainbaldo got through his balled without mishaps; the venerable Robert (Salvi) excited a good deal of interest, and Alice (Steffanone) exhibited her voice to fine advantage in "Vanne vanne." By the end of the first act, the hour at which the President was to arrive, had nearly bean reached. Expectation was on tiptoe, and so were a number of short gentlemen who accupied stations in the in terior of the crowd. A rush was occasionally made, in consequence of a noise being heard outside; but it was generally discovered that the disturbance proceeded from the small boy wko shouts "Only c'rec edition of the libratto" and the audience relapsed into tranquillity.

The second act of "Roberto," as originally written by Meyerbeer, was omitted in the representation last eva-Meyerbeer, was comitted in the representation hat the ring in order to current the performance. On a precedent authorised, on dit, by the messtro himself at Berlin, isabella's great air is transposed into the fourth act, and the curtain rises on Rainbaldo's temptation. Bertram, (Beneventano) to our mind, lacked coolness and Mephis. tophelian guile. He was too enthusiastic for a genius of periody. The wocal portion of his performance was, howver, the best we have heard from him. His voice was better managed than usual, and though still, at times barsh and unmelodious, rendered with fair succesmost of the striking passages of the part. Steffanone was admirable in the "Nel lasciar" and in the trie, which was, indeed, splendidly executed as a whole. Nor and public attention flag during the pantomime. Mile. Dacy-Barre's movements were full of grace, and lent a

peculiar charm to the seduction scene. At the close of the act, people but begun to make up their mirds that the President was not coming; and Alice and the fair temptress were the main topics of conversation All at once, however, a cry was heard which did not proceed from the small boy above mentioned. A general stampede took place towards the door, and a few minutes afterwards the President, who had contrived to enter Castle Garden before his approach was known, made his way, by the aid of General Wool, his Secretary, and a few friends, to the reserved seats in the front benches of the gallery. A burst of applause announced that he was generally recognized. Ecroic attempts were made on all sides at this moment to obtain a fair view of him; the rights of lace and gnuze were recklessly disregarded, and crimpline collapsed in the agony, Six inches additional in stature could have been sold at any price. Fortunately for the small men, however, the crisis was of short duration After a while everybody had stared to his heart's con tent, and when Sontag appeared all eyes-except a few pick bonnets, which still hovered round the Presidentwere turned towards the stage. Well they might. Though we might, perhaps, have expected to see Mde Sontag in the part of Alice, instead of Isabelle, we are, by no means satisfied that the selection she made was not, on the whole, the most judicious. No music could have afford ed her a more happy opportunity of displaying her natu the magnificent supplication to Robert. Both are pecu. liarly suited to her voice, and both can bear, and indeed require the rich ornament and finished execution which Sontag gives so well. Needless to say that Custle Garden self, who was obviously pre-occupied and who, excep on that occasion, seemed hardly conscious that he was reared at an opera, expressed his lively satisfaction at Madame Sontag's rendering of "Roberto to che adoro" to his neighbors, Lady Ellesmere and her daughter.

After the close of the fourth act, (third as played last evening.) President Pierce and his companions left Castle Garden The audience rose with him, and vociferously cheered him. Those who left their scats to obtain a parting view of his face rendered it no easy task for the President and General Wool to fight their way through

"Roberto" will be repeated on Monday, and will probably draw a good house.

The President Serenaded. SPERCH OF GENERAL PIERCE, ETC.

The Young ken's Democratic Union Club last evening serenaded the President of the United States at his quarters. After the band (Shelton's) had played several airs, an invitation was received by the Club, through John Cochrane, E-q., Surveyor of the Port of New York, one of their Vice Presidents, to attend the President in his parlor.

On entering, the Club were introduced to his nopressed the sentiments of the Club up a the political position it had assumed during the campaign, and, as a portion of the great democratic party, contributing to success which had resulted from a strict scherence to the principles laid down in the Baltimore platform. The President in reply, said he was extrenely grati-

fied at the compliment paid him, and for the many at tentions he had received during his visit to this city He had hoped he had been one of the most modest and re tiring of men except when not called to assume responsibilities, which were oftener thrust on him than sought for and especially in that which he now occupied. He felt that perhaps it were well had it been otherwise; but since he had been called to guide the nation as its chief magistrate be was determined to go through with it, with a firm resolve to sustain her in all her interests, and trusting in that Supreme Ruler who guides and directs us that whatever may be the results of his mission. it would be conducive only to the general good He felt the responsibilities of his position, and, while re lying not wholly upon himself, he committed the truste f his office to the sacred keeping of Him who had watched over us as a ation in our infancy, and brought us forth as a beacon light of freedom and universal happiness. So long as the industry of the nation was presperous, so long the people would be happy, and he was determined that ince bad been called to the position which he now occupied, his only desire was to advance the great and growing interests of every branch of industry, and thus securthose greatest blessings to posterity which we were enjoying, and which had been purchased at so great racrifice by our fathers. Having introduced General Wool to the Club, he said-Here is a veteran who has served his country through many years; he was a true veteran, and one whom he desired to honor, for when, but a few years since, he was fighting the battles of his country he (the President) was there, trying to do the little he could to sustain bonor of that flag which was now the harbinger of freedom one very sea, sad in private life, too he was found ever striving to sustain the true interests

of his country.

Grs. Woot, raid there were times when the heart was tee full for utterance, and this was one. He could colly express his thanks and cordails taking the hands of the members of the Club, concluded.

After leaving the Astor House, the Cub proceeded to the st. Nicholas, and severaded Gov. Seymour. The Genericor was in bed, but, like a good democrat, always sleeping with one eye open, possibly to keep a good lookout on Mr. Cooles by night as well as ago, soc, dressed himself, and received them in his private parior attended by his aids. Mr. Coole rate again increased the Club, in a brief and pointed address, to which the Governor resided that he had not now first to know what the Union Club were—that their services to the democratic party, and friendship to address, to which the Governor replied that he ad not now first to know wint the Union Chab were—that their services to the democratic party, and friendship to themed, were incelledly fixed upon his memory; and so long as the young democracy were at their post than dunid be no fear for the focuse. Older spoliticians might quairs!, and in the necessity of things sould do so, but whilst the young democracy of the Union Clob said their brethers were at their post the great principles of that party with which be honeally believed the in-create of the Empire state and the Union were indissolubly unified would ever in sets, and is concluded he sould say, that it was not the least thing of which he had to be proud, that he was a member of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club of the City of New York.

The Club then took their leave, and, after a parting air from the liand retired.

The proprietors of the Aster and St. Nicholas behaved with their well known curriesy to the gentlemen of the Club, and they have to thank them for the excellence of their arrangements and strention upon the occasion.

JAMES I. JOHNSON, Secretary. E. HULSE makes her asual trip to morrow to Newburg and intermediate places, leaving pier foot of Jay street at 714 o'clock A. M.

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and some shirts are seen to most advantage through an in-cred telescope. On the other hand the shirts made to creder by OREEN, No. 1 Actor House, might be magnified by a solar microscope without stowing a defect. In fit match-jer, in style faulties, they are always delivered as per pro-A. Baker, No. 15 Ann street, late of No. 30

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boidt a case of Forr's calebrated Paris boots, such as he is now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace, at EUGENE FER. \$18. importer of Franch boots and shoes, 44 and 62 Nassau Boots and Shors - A Superior Article

gentlemen's low quarter patent leather button walking alore, just received from Paris per steamer Araba Alao. spler did assortment of ladice' and gentlemen's gatter books and shoes of all descriptions. S. Calilli, 377 Brondway. Crystal Palace is open, and so is Miller's

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